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David Sloan Wilson       Does Altruism Exist?
Neo-Impressionism, the style pioneered by Georges Seurat (1859–1891), has long been associated with exquisite landscapes and intriguing scenes of urban leisure. Yet the movement’s use of dotted brushwork and colour theory also produced arresting portraits of unusual beauty and perception. The Neo-Impressionist Portrait is the first book in English to examine the astonishing portraits produced by the most important figures of Neo-Impressionism, including Seurat himself, Henri-Edmond Cross, Georges Lemmen, Maximilien Luce, Paul Signac, Henry van de Velde, Vincent van Gogh, and Théo van Rysselberghe. Essays by esteemed scholar Jane Block detail the emergence of portraiture as a genre within the Neo-Impressionist movement, first in France and then in Belgium, as well as the continuing artistic dialogues between the regions.

More than one hundred colour illustrations, biographies of seventeen Neo-Impressionist artists, and a catalogue of sixty paintings make up this authoritative book on a key chapter of the Post-Impressionist era. This book accompanies an exhibition which opens at the ING in Belgium in February 2014 before travelling to the Indianapolis Museum of Art in June.

Jane Block is Turyn professor and head of the Ricker Library of Architecture and Art at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Ellen Wardwell Lee is Wood-Pulliam senior curator at the Indianapolis Museum of Art.
The Neo-Impressionist Portrait
1886–1904
In a new addition to the Pelican History of Art series, leading architectural historian Eric Fernie presents a fascinating chronological survey of Romanesque architecture and the political systems that gave rise to the style. It is known for its massive quality, thick walls, round arches, piers, groin vaults, large towers, and decorative arcading, as well as the measured articulation of volumes and surfaces. Romanesque architecture was also, at the time of its greatest popularity in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the first distinctive style to dominate western and central Europe. The book includes an exploration of the gestation of the style in the ninth and tenth centuries and its survival in competition with the Gothic up to the fourteenth century. Notable structures include Speyer Cathedral, Sant’Ambrogio in Milan, the abbeys of Cluny, Vézelay, and Caen, San Isidoro in León, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, Durham Cathedral and St Andrew in Krakow, as well as the castles of Loches and Dover.

A superb teaching tool, close to four hundred illustrations—full colour-plates, as well as black-and-white photographs of stunning, voluminous interiors plus plans and maps—pack this seminal text describing the design, function, and iconography of key church, monastic and secular buildings of a formative era.

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THE LIFE WITHIN

*Classic Maya and the Matter of Permanence*

For the Classic Maya, who flourished in and around the Yucatan peninsula in the first millennium AD, artistic materials were endowed with an internal life. Far from being inert substances, jade, flint, obsidian, and wood held a vital essence, agency, and even personality. To work with these materials was to coax their life into full expression and to engage in witty play. Writing, too, could shift from hieroglyphic signs into vibrant glyphs that sprouted torsos, hands, and feet. Appearing to sing, grapple, and feed, they effectively blurred the distinction between text and image.

In this first full study of the nature of Maya materials and animism, renowned Mayanist scholar Stephen Houston provides startling insights into a Pre-Columbian worldview that dramatically contrasts with western perspectives. Illustrated with more than a hundred photographs, images, and drawings, this beautifully written book reveals the Maya quest for transcendence in the face of inevitable decay and death.

Stephen Houston is Dupee Family professor of social sciences with joint appointments in the departments of archaeology and anthropology at Brown University. A leading anthropologist, archaeologist, epigrapher and Mayanist scholar, Houston was a 2008 MacArthur fellow and recipient of a ‘genius’ award. His many publications include *Veiled Brightness* (University of Texas, 2009), *The Classic Maya* (CUP, 2009) and *The Fiery Pool* (Yale, 2010).
ELEGANCE IN THE AGE OF CRISIS

Fashions of the 1930s

Despite the dire financial environment of the 1930s, this decade gave rise to great technical and aesthetic innovations in fashion. This book, which will accompany an exhibition at the Museum at the Fashion Institute of Technology in Spring 2014, is the first to analyse important developments in both men’s and women’s fashions of that time. Select experts contribute texts that delve into the economic, political, and cultural influences that shaped these emergent styles.

Advancements in menswear tailoring in London and Naples paralleled breakthroughs in couture draping in Paris, New York, and even Shanghai. The international trend toward softer, minimally ornamented, and elegantly proportioned clothing differed markedly from the more restrictive attire of the preceding Edwardian era. By contrast, the fashions of the 1930s were made for movement, highlighting the natural and classically idealised body. The revival of classicism and other artistic influences were crucial to the creation of this clean, minimal, and modern new look.

Patricia Mears is deputy director of the Museum at the Fashion Institute of Technology, New York. She has organised over one dozen exhibitions in the US, Europe and Japan.

G. Bruce Boyer is a leading menswear writer and historian.

Spring 2014
320 x 230mm
208 Pages
120 colour illus.
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Introduction by Patricia Mears

Tailoring the New Man: London, Naples and Hollywood in the 1930s by G. Bruce Boyer

The Arc of Modernity: 1930s Couture from Paris to Shanghai, Part 1 by Patricia Mears

Augustabernard: the Connoisseur’s Dressmaker by William DeGregorio

The Arc of Modernity: 1930s Couture from Paris to Shanghai, Part 2 by Patricia Mears

The Qipao and the Female Body by Mei Mei Rado

Active Wear in the 1930s by Ariele Ella

"Great Chic from Little Details Grows": Women's Accessories in the 1930s by Colleen Hill
GIORGIO DE CHIRICO AND THE METAPHYSICAL CITY

For the artist Giorgio de Chirico (1888–1978), a founder of the Metaphysical art movement, the year 1914 marked a momentous and pivotal time in his aesthetic production. He completed most of his well-known paintings of metaphysical cityscapes that year, just before the advent of World War I, while living in Paris. These paintings emerged within the context of the city’s avant-garde circles, and they ultimately redirected the course of modernist painting. Ara H. Merjian’s fascinating text considers the artist’s representation of architectural space in relation to his sustained engagement with the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche and addresses why the painter’s “Nietzschean method” takes architecture as its means and metaphor, a physical premise for metaphysical revelation.

This remarkable book is the first significant academic study of Metaphysical painting to be published in English. It not only sheds light on a key figure in the history of twentieth-century aesthetics but also contributes to an understanding of Nietzsche’s impact on modernism.

Ara H. Merjian is assistant professor of Italian studies and art history at New York University. He has taught at Stanford and Harvard universities. He is a regular contributor to Artforum and Frieze magazines.
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INTIMATE COLLABORATIONS

*Kandinsky and Münter, Arp and Taeuber*

This compelling examination of the work and lives of Expressionist artist Wassily Kandinsky, Gabriele Münter, Dadaists Hans Arp and Sophie Taeuber illuminates the roles of gender and the applied arts in abstraction’s early days. Both artist couples, like Expressionism and Dada more generally, strived to transcend the fragmented individualism promoted by capitalism. Through abstraction and by unsettling the boundaries between the decorative and fine arts, they negotiated tensions between their philosophical aspirations and the commercial materiality of their production. Both pairs were feminist—the women ambitious and the men supportive of their work, but theirs was a feminism that embraced differences between the sexes.

This innovative look at the personal relationships of two influential artist couples shows how everyday life—mundane concerns intermingled and continuous with spiritual and intellectual endeavours— influenced the development of abstraction.

*Biiana K. Obler* is assistant professor of art history at George Washington University, Washington DC. In the spring of 2012, she was the James Renwick fellow in American craft at the Smithsonian American Art Museum. This is her first book.
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Illustration Credits
Equally admired and maligned for his remarkable Brutalist buildings, Paul Rudolph (1918–1997) shaped both late modernist architecture and a generation of architects while chairing Yale’s department of architecture from 1958 to 1965. Based on extensive archival research and unpublished materials, The Architecture of Paul Rudolph is the first in-depth study of the architect, neglected since his postwar zenith.

Author Timothy M. Rohan unearths the ideas that informed Rudolph’s architecture, from his Florida beach houses of the 1940s to his concrete buildings of the 1960s to his lesser-known East Asian skyscrapers of the 1990s. Situating Rudolph within the architectural discourse of his day, Rohan shows how Rudolph countered the perceived monotony of mid-century modernism with a dramatically expressive architecture for postwar America, exemplified by his Yale Art and Architecture Building of 1963, famously clad in corrugated concrete. The fascinating story of Rudolph’s spectacular rise and fall considerably deepens longstanding conceptions about postwar architecture: Rudolph emerges as a pivotal figure who anticipated new directions for architecture, ranging from postmodernism to sustainability.

Timothy M. Rohan is associate professor of art history at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
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List of Rudolph’s Projects

Illustration Credits
This pioneering book is the first full-length study of the *matha*, or Hindu monastery, which developed in India at the turn of the first millennium. Rendered monumentally in stone, the *matha* represented more than just an architectural innovation: it signalled the institutionalisation of asceticism into a formalised monastic practice, as well as the emergence of the guru as an influential public figure.

With entirely new primary research, Tamara Sears examines the architectural and archaeological histories of six little-known monasteries in Central India and reveals the relationships between political power, religion, and the production of sacred space. This original and valuable work of scholarship features scrupulous original measured drawings, providing a vast amount of new material and a much-needed contribution to the fields of Asian art, religious studies, and cultural history. In introducing new categories of architecture, this book illuminates the potential of buildings to reconfigure not only social and ritual relationships but also the fundamental ontology of the world.

**Tamara I. Sears** is assistant professor of South Asian art and architectural history at Yale University.
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TAMARA L. SEARS
AFTER CONSTRUCTIVISM

When Constructivism emerged shortly after the Russian Revolution, its central principles concerned structure and efficiency in the work of art and the nature and properties of materials. In a series of eight essays, Brandon Taylor examines the origins of these principles and their extraordinary consequences for the rest of modern art. Even before Constructivism, structure was a vital ingredient in Cubist art. After it, ideas about faktura or the “madeness” of an art object—and about its rational organisation—became stock-in-trade for De Stijl in Holland and Art Concret in France and bore decisively on other currents such as Surrealism and abstract art. After 1945, artistic movements including Systems, Kinetic and Minimal Art were all touched by the long reach of Constructivist ideals. Recent art has proved no exception.

Taylor shows that casual attitudes to materials, even the collapse of Constructivist ideals, have helped form the artistic tenor of our times.

Brandon Taylor is professor emeritus in history of art at Southampton University, and tutor in history of art at the Ruskin School of Fine Art at the University of Oxford. Among his publications are The Art of Today (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1995), Collage (Thames and Hudson, 2004), Art Today (Lawrence King Publishing, 2005) and Urban Walls (Ashgate Press, 2006).
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Picture List
Rembrandt van Rijn (1606–1669) was among the few celebrated old masters who enjoyed considerable freedom in his choice of subject matter. Living and working in the Protestant Netherlands, he painted largely for private patrons and the open market, selecting his own subjects in the hope of finding buyers. Although he depicted biblical, historical, and mythological themes in emulation of the great artists of the past, his subjects often focus on fundamental human experiences and emotions that transcend their literary sources. Even when working within the confines of specific commissions, Rembrandt managed to imbue his paintings with deeper, personal meanings.

These works reveal the artist’s profound humanity and at times reflect the circumstances of his life. This illuminating study explores some of the central themes of Rembrandt’s paintings, drawings, and etchings: grand – love, sin, repentance and forgiveness, adultery, fatherhood, and the conflict between the generations – as well as mundane and idiosyncratic. It demonstrates how Rembrandt’s subjects can offer new revelations about this complex artist.

Richard Verdi taught history of art at the universities of Manchester and York before becoming professor of fine art and director of The Barber Institute of Fine Arts at the University of Birmingham in 1990. A specialist on seventeenth century art, he has also written extensively on Poussin and Cézanne. Among his publications are Klee and Nature (Rizzoli, 1985), Cézanne (Thames & Hudson, 1992) and Nicolas Poussin (Royal Academy of Arts, 1995).
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LIFE INTO ART

RICHARD VERDI
HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

European Witness

Rarely does an American or European child grow up without an introduction to Hans Christian Andersen’s *The Ugly Duckling, The Princess and the Pea,* or *Thumbelina.* Andersen began publishing his fairy-tales in 1835, and they brought him almost immediate acclaim among Danish and German readers, followed quickly by the French, Swedes, Swiss, Norwegians, British, and Americans. Ultimately he wrote over one hundred and fifty tales. And yet, Paul Binding contends in this incisive book, Andersen cannot be confined to the category of writings for children. His work stands at the very heart of mainstream European literature.

The author considers the entire scope of Andersen’s prose, from his juvenilia to his very last story. He shows that Andersen’s numerous novels, travelogues, autobiographies, and even his fairy-tales (notably addressed not to children but to adults) earned a vast audience because they distilled the satisfactions, tensions, hopes, and fears of Europeans as their continent emerged from the Napoleonic Wars. The book sheds new light on Andersen as an intellectual, his rise to international stardom, and his connections with other eminent European writers. It also pays tribute to Andersen’s enlightened values—values that ensure the continuing appeal of his works.

Paul Binding is a leading British literary critic and novelist, with particular expertise in Scandinavian literature. He is the TLS’s lead reviewer in European and Scandinavian fiction, and reads Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, French and Italian. Among his books are *Imagined Corners* (Headline, 2003), *Lorca* (Faber, 2009) and *After Brock* (Seren, 2012).
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Vladimir Jabotinsky (1880-1940) was a man of huge paradoxes and contradictions and is one of the most misunderstood Zionist political leaders—a first-rate novelist, a celebrated Russian journalist, and the founder of the branch of Zionism now headed by Benjamin Netanyahu. This biography, the first in English in more than two decades, addresses central questions about Jabotinsky as a man, a political thinker, and a leader. Hillel Halkin sets aside the stereotypes to which Jabotinsky has been reduced, and reveals the public figure and private man who inspired both deep devotion and furious protest.

Halkin illuminates Jabotinsky’s great writing talent; relationship with his hometown, Odessa; and the personal sacrifices he made as leader in the 1920s and 1930s of the Revisionist Party, the main right-wing force of the Zionist movement. Halkin also addresses Jabotinsky’s position, unique among the great figures of Zionist history, as both a territorial maximalist and a passionate believer in democracy. Halkin inquires why Jabotinsky was often accused of fascist tendencies though he abhorred authoritarian and totalitarian politics, and how he could argue fervently in favour of free enterprise while also supporting an extensive welfare state. Few figures in twentieth century Jewish life were quite so admired and loathed, and Halkin’s splendid, subtle book explores him with empathy, and lucidity.

Hillel Halkin is a writer, critic, and well-known translator whose journalism and essays from Israel have regularly appeared in many publications, including Commentary and The New Republic, for over thirty years. He is the author of Across the Sabbath River (Houghton-Mifflin, 2002) and Yehuda Halevi (Schocken Books, 2010), both winners of the National Jewish Book Award, and most recently the author of Melisande! What Are Dreams? (Granta, 2012).
BECOMING FREUD

(Jewish Lives Series)

* Becoming Freud* is the story of the young Freud – Freud up until the age of fifty – that incorporates all of Freud’s many misgivings about the art of biography. Freud invented a psychological treatment that involved the telling and revising of life stories, but he was himself sceptical of the writing of such stories. In this biography, Adam Phillips, whom *The New Yorker* calls “Britain’s foremost psychoanalytical writer,” emphasises the largely and inevitably undocumented story of Freud’s earliest years as the oldest--and favoured--son of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe and suggests that the psychoanalysis Freud invented was, among many other things, a psychology of the immigrant--increasingly, of course, everybody’s status in the modern world.

Psychoanalysis was also Freud’s way of coming to terms with the fate of the Jews in Europe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. So as well as incorporating the writings of Freud and his contemporaries, *Becoming Freud* also uses the work of historians of the Jews in Europe in this significant period in their lives, a period of unprecedented political freedom and mounting persecution. Phillips concludes by speculating what psychoanalysis might have become if Freud had died in 1906, before the emergence of a psychoanalytic movement over which he had to preside.

Adam Phillips was formerly principal child psychotherapist at Charing Cross Hospital in London and is now a psychoanalyst in private practice in London. The author and editor of several books, and general editor of the New Penguin Freud translations, he is also visiting professor in the English department at the University of York.

Yale Biography

Spring 2014
210 x 140mm
224 Pages

Rights sold: French
THE LITERARY CHURCHILL

Writer, Reader, Actor

This strikingly original book introduces a Winston Churchill we have not known before. Award-winning author Jonathan Rose explores in tandem Churchill’s careers as statesman and author, revealing the profound influence of literature and theatre on Churchill’s personal, carefully composed grand story and on the decisions he made throughout his political life.

Rose provides in this expansive literary biography an analysis of Churchill’s writings and their reception (he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953 and was a best-selling author), and a chronicle of his dealings with publishers, editors, literary agents, and censors. The book also identifies an array of authors who shaped Churchill’s own writings and politics: George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Margaret Mitchell, George Orwell, Oscar Wilde, and many more. Rose investigates the effect of Churchill’s passion for theatre on his approach to reportage, memoirs, and historical works. Perhaps most remarkably, Rose reveals the unmistakable influence of Churchill’s reading on every important episode of his public life, including his championship of social reform, plans for the Gallipoli invasion, command during the Blitz, crusade for Zionism, and efforts to prevent a nuclear arms race. In a fascinating conclusion, Rose traces the significance of Churchill’s writings to later generations of politicians, among them President John F. Kennedy as he struggled to extricate the U.S. from the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Jonathan Rose is William R. Kenan Jr professor of history at Drew University. Among his publications are The Intellectual Life of the British Working Classes (Yale, 2001), The Holocaust and the Book (University of Massachusetts, 2001) and A Companion to the History of the Book (Blackwell, 2007).
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THE LITERARY CHURCHILL
WRITER, READER, ACTOR

Jonathan Rose
WHISTLER

A Life for Art’s Sake

The first biography in more than twenty years of James McNeill Whistler (1834–1903) is also the first to make extensive use of the artist’s private correspondence to tell the story of his life and work. This engaging personal history dispels the popular notion of Whistler as merely a combative, eccentric, and unrelenting publicity seeker, a man as renowned for his public feuds with Oscar Wilde and John Ruskin as for the iconic portrait of his mother. The Whistler revealed in these pages is an intense, introspective, and complex man, plagued by self-doubt and haunted by an endless pursuit of perfection in his painting and drawing.

In his beautifully illustrated and deeply human portrayal of the artist, Daniel E. Sutherland shows why Whistler was perhaps the most influential artist of his generation, and certainly a pivotal figure in the cultural history of the nineteenth century. Whistler comes alive through his own magnificent work and words, including the provocative manifestos that explained his bold artistic vision, sparked controversy in his own time, and resonate to this day.

Daniel E. Sutherland is distinguished professor of history at the University of Arkansas. He has received over fifty awards, honours, and research grants, including positions as Douglas Southall Freeman professor of history at the University of Richmond in spring 2004, and visiting fellow of Wolfson College at the University of Cambridge in 2005-2006. He is best known for his chronicling of the American Civil War in numerous books.
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Daniel E. Sutherland

WHISTLER

A Life for Art’s Sake
On the Unity and Diversity of the Arts

While comparative literature is a well-recognized field of study, the notion of comparative arts remains unfamiliar to many. In this fascinating book, Daniel Albright addresses the fundamental question of comparative arts: are there many different arts, or is there one art which takes different forms? He considers various artistic media, especially literature, music, and painting, to discover which aspects of each medium are unique and which can be “translated” from one to another. Can a poem turn into a symphony, or a symphony into a painting?

Albright explores how different media interact, as in a drama, when speech, stage decor, and music are co-present, or in a musical composition that employs the collage method of the visual arts. Tracing arguments and questions about the relations among the arts from Aristotle’s *Poetics* to the present day, he illuminates the understudied discipline of comparative arts and urges new attention to its riches.

Daniel Albright is the Ernest Bernbaum professor of comparative literature, English, and music at Harvard University. His books include *Modernism and Music* (University of Chicago, 2004), *Beckett and Aesthetics* (CUP, 2003), *Berlioz’s Semi-Operas* (University of Rochester, 2001) and *Untwisting the Serpent* (University of Chicago, 2000), among others. He has written for *The New York Review of Books* and an array of literary and academic journals.
Pan aesthetics
On the Unity and Diversity of the Arts
THE BUDDHA IN THE MACHINE

Art, Technology, and the Meeting of East and West

The famous 1893 Chicago World’s Fair celebrated the dawn of corporate capitalism and a new Machine Age with an exhibit of the world’s largest engine. Yet the noise was so great, visitors ran out of the Machinery Hall to retreat to the peace and quiet of the Japanese pavilion’s Buddhist temples and lotus ponds. Thus began over a century of the West’s turn toward an Asian aesthetic as an antidote to modern technology.

From the turn-of-the-century Columbian Exhibition to the latest Zen-inspired designs of Apple, Inc., R. John Williams charts the history of our embrace of Eastern ideals of beauty to counter our fear of the rise of modern technological systems. In a dazzling work of synthesis, Williams examines Asian influences on book design and department store marketing, the commercial fiction of Jack London, the poetic technique of Ezra Pound, the popularity of Charlie Chan movies, the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, and the design of the latest high-tech gadgets. Williams demonstrates how, rather than retreating from modernity, writers, artists, and inventors turned to traditional Eastern techne as a therapeutic means of living with—but never abandoning—Western technology.

R. John Williams is assistant professor of English at Yale University, teaching courses in literature, film, and media studies. This is his first book.
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THE TALIBAN REVIVAL

Violence and Extremism on the Pakistan-Afghanistan Frontier

In autumn 2001, U.S. and NATO troops were deployed to Afghanistan to unseat the Taliban rulers, repressive Islamic fundamentalists who had lent active support to Osama bin Laden’s Al-Qaeda jihadists. The NATO forces defeated and dismantled the Taliban government, scattering its remnants across the country. But despite a more than decade-long attempt to eradicate them, the Taliban endured—regrouping and reestablishing themselves as a significant insurgent movement. Gradually they have regained control of large portions of Afghanistan even as U.S. troops are preparing to depart from the region.

In his authoritative and highly readable account, Hassan Abbas examines how the Taliban not only survived but adapted to their situation in order to regain power and political advantage. Abbas traces the roots of religious extremism in the area and analyses the Taliban’s support base within Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas. In addition, he explores the roles that Western policies and military decision making—not to mention corruption and incompetence in Kabul—have played in enabling the Taliban’s return to power.

Hassan Abbas is a senior advisor at the Asia Society and a non-resident fellow at the Institute for Social Policy and Understanding. He was previously distinguished Quaid-i-Azam chair professor at Columbia University and a senior advisor at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He is the author of Pakistan’s Drift Into Extremism (M.E. Sharpe, 2004) and of many reports on Pakistan and Afghanistan.
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THE TALIBAN REVIVAL
VIOLENCE AND EXTREMISM ON THE PAKISTAN-AFGHANISTAN FRONTIER
Austerity is at the centre of political debates today. Its defenders praise it as a panacea that will prepare the ground for future growth and stability. Critics insist it will precipitate a vicious cycle of economic decline, possibly leading to political collapse. But the notion that abstinence from consumption brings benefits to states, societies, or individuals is hardly new. This book puts the debates of our own day in perspective by exploring the long history of austerity—a popular idea that lives on despite a track record of dismal failure.

Florian Schui shows that arguments in favour of austerity were—and are today—mainly based on moral and political considerations, rather than on economic analysis. Unexpectedly, it is the critics of austerity who have framed their arguments in the language of economics. Schui finds that austerity has failed intellectually and in economic terms every time it has been attempted. He examines thinkers who have influenced our ideas about abstinence from Aristotle through such modern economic thinkers as Smith, Marx, Veblen, Weber Hayek, Keynes, as well as the motives behind specific twentieth-century austerity efforts. The persistence of the concept cannot be explained from an economic perspective, Schui concludes, but only from the persuasive appeal of the moral and political ideas linked to it.
EXIT BERLIN

How One Family Saved Itself from Nazi Germany

Just a week after the Kristallnacht terror in 1938, young Luzie Hatch, a German Jew, fled Berlin to resettle in New York. Her rescuer was an American-born cousin and industrialist, Arnold Hatch. Arnold spoke no German, so Luzie quickly became translator, intermediary, and advocate for family left behind. Soon an unending stream of desperate requests from German relatives made their way to Arnold’s desk.

Luzie Hatch had faithfully preserved her letters both to and from far-flung relatives during the World War II era as well as copies of letters written on their behalf. This extraordinary collection, now housed at the American Jewish Committee Archives, serves as the framework for Exit Berlin. Charlotte Bonelli offers a vantage point rich with historical context, from biographical information about the correspondents to background on U.S. immigration laws, conditions at the Vichy internment camps, refuge in Shanghai, and many other topics, thus transforming the letters into a riveting narrative.

Arnold’s letters reveal an unfamiliar side of Holocaust history. This book contributes importantly to historical understanding while also uncovering the dramatic story of one besieged family confronting unimaginable evil.

Charlotte Bonelli is the director of the archives of the American Jewish Committee, where Luzie Hatch’s letters have been stored since their discovery after her death. She has been interviewed by The New York Times and BBC Radio. Her work has also included the mounting of four exhibits on varying chapters of the AJC history. In 2006, as part of the organisation’s centennial celebration, Ms. Bonelli created the archival website, ajarchives.org.
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CHARLOTTE BONELLI

EXIT BERLIN

How One Family Saved Itself from Nazi Germany

With translations from the German by Natascha Bodemann
SIBERIA

A History of the People

Larger in area than the United States and Europe combined, Siberia is a land of extremes, not merely in terms of climate and expanse, but in the many kinds of lives its population has led over the course of four centuries. Janet Hartley explores the history of this vast Russian wasteland—whose very name is a common euphemism for remote bleakness and exile—through the lives of the people who settled there, either willingly, desperately, or as prisoners condemned to exile or forced labour in mines or the gulag.

From the Cossack adventurers’ first incursions into “Sibir” in the late sixteenth century to the exiled criminals and political prisoners of the Soviet era to present-day impoverished Russians and entrepreneurs seeking opportunities in the oil-rich north, Hartley’s comprehensive history offers a vibrant, profoundly human, account of Siberia’s development. One of the world’s most inhospitable regions is humanised through personal narratives and colourful case studies, as ordinary—and extraordinary—everyday life in “the nothingness” is presented in rich and fascinating detail.

Janet M. Hartley is professor of international history and pro director for teaching and learning at the London School of Economics. She is an expert in Russian history in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, on which she has published widely. She has appeared on television and radio programmes about the Tsars. Her previous books include Alexander I (Longman, 1994) and Russia, 1762-1815 (Praeger, 2008).
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SIBERIA
A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE
JANET M. HARTLEY
THE COMPELLING IDEAL

Thought Reform and the Prison in China, 1901-1956

In this groundbreaking volume, based on extensive research in Chinese archives and libraries, Jan Kiely explores the pre-Communist origins of the process of systematic thought reform or reformation (ganhua) that evolved into a key component of Mao Zedong’s revolutionary restructuring of Chinese society. Focusing on ganhua as it was employed in China’s prison system, Kiely’s thought provoking work brings the history of this critical phenomenon to life through the stories of individuals who conceptualised, implemented, and experienced it, and details how these techniques were subsequently adapted for broader social and political use.

Jan Kiely is currently associate professor of Chinese studies and associate director of the Centre for East Asian Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He has also been director and associate professor of Chinese studies at the Johns Hopkins Nanjing Center. This is his first book.
VOYAGING IN STRANGE SEAS

The Great Revolution in Science

In 1492 Columbus set out across the Atlantic; in 1776 American colonists declared their independence. Between these two events old authorities collapsed—Luther’s Reformation divided churches, and various discoveries revealed the ignorance of the ancient Greeks and Romans. A new, empirical world-view had arrived, focusing now upon observation, experiment, and mathematical reasoning.

This engaging book takes us along on the great voyage of discovery that ushered in the modern age. David Knight, a distinguished historian of science, locates the Scientific Revolution in the great era of global oceanic voyages, which became both a spur to and metaphor for scientific discovery. He introduces the well-known heroes of the story (Galileo, Newton, Linnaeus) as well as lesser recognised officers of scientific societies; printers and booksellers who turned scientific discovery into public knowledge; and editors who invented the scientific journal. Knight looks at a striking array of topics, from better maps to more accurate clocks, from a boom in printing to medical advancements. He portrays science and religion as engaged with each other rather than in constant conflict; in fact science was often perceived as a way to uncover and celebrate God’s mysteries and laws. Populated with interesting characters, enriched with fascinating anecdotes, and built upon an acute understanding of the era, this book tells a story as thrilling as any in human history.

David Knight is emeritus professor of history and philosophy of science at the University of Durham. A former president of the British Society for the History of Medicine, he has specialised in the nineteenth century. His many books include The Age of Science (Blackwell, 1986) and Science and Spirituality (Routledge, 2003).
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Voyaging in Strange Seas

The Great Revolution in Science

David Knight
GATHERING TOGETHER

The Shawnee People through Diaspora and Nationhood, 1600–1870

Weaving Indian and Euro-American histories together in this groundbreaking book, Sami Lakomäki places the Shawnee people, and Native peoples in general, firmly at the centre of American history. The book spans nearly three centuries, from the years leading up to the Shawnees’ first European contacts to the post-Civil War era, and demonstrates vividly how the interactions between Natives and newcomers transformed the political realities and ideas of both groups.

Examining Shawnee society and politics in new depth, and introducing not only charismatic warriors like Blue Jacket and Tecumseh but also other leaders and thinkers, Lakomäki explores the Shawnee people’s debates and strategies for coping with colonial invasion. The author refutes the deep-seated notion that only European colonists created new nations in America, showing that the Shawnees, too, were engaged in nation-building.

With a sharpened focus on the creativity and power of Native political thought, Lakomäki provides an array of insights into Indian as well as American history.

Sami Lakomäki is university lecturer in cultural anthropology at the University of Oulu, Finland. This is his first book.
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“The war to end all wars” rings out a bitter mockery of the First World War, often viewed as the seminal catastrophe of the twentieth century, the crucible from which Soviet, Fascist, and Nazi dictatorships emerged. Today’s conventional wisdom is that the Great War attuned the world to large-scale slaughter, that post-war efforts directed by the Treaty at Versailles were botched, that unbridled new nationalisms made the Second World War inevitable.

This provocative book refutes such interpretations, arguing instead that the first two decades of the twentieth century—and the First World War in particular—played an essential part in the construction of a peaceful new order on a global scale. Historian William Mulligan takes an entirely fresh look at the aspirations of statesmen, soldiers, intellectuals, and civilians who participated in the war and at the new ideas about peace that were forged. While the hope for ultimate peace may have legitimised and even intensified the violence of the war, it also broadened conventional ideas about international politics and led to the emergence of such institutions as the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. The experience of the First World War reinforced humanitarian concerns in political life and focused attention on building a better and more peaceful world order, Mulligan shows. Such issues resonate still in the political and diplomatic debates of our own day.

William Mulligan is lecturer in history at University College Dublin. His previous books are The Creation of the Modern German Army (Berghahn, 2004) and The Origins of the First World War (CUP, 2010). His research spans German and British political and military history in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
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THE INVENTION OF NEWS

How the World Came to Know about Itself

Long before the invention of printing, let alone the availability of a daily newspaper, people desired to be informed. In the pre-industrial era news was gathered and shared through conversation and gossip, civic ceremony, celebration, sermons, and proclamations. The age of print brought pamphlets, edicts, ballads, journals, and the first news-sheets, expanding the news community from local to world-wide. This groundbreaking book tracks the history of news in ten countries over the course of four centuries. It evaluates the unexpected variety of ways in which information was transmitted in the pre-modern world as well as the impact of expanding news media on contemporary events and the lives of an ever-more-informed public.

Andrew Pettegree investigates who controlled the news and who reported it; the use of news as a tool of political protest and religious reform; issues of privacy and titillation; the persistent need for news to be current and journalists trustworthy; and people’s changed sense of themselves as they experienced newly opened windows on the world. By the close of the eighteenth century, Pettegree concludes, transmission of news had become so efficient and widespread that European citizens—now aware of wars, revolutions, crime, disasters, scandals, and other events—were poised to emerge as actors in the great events unfolding around them.

Andrew Pettegree is professor of modern history at the University of St Andrews and founding director of the St Andrews Reformation Studies Institute. His previous books include Reformation and the Culture of Persuasion (CUP, 2005) and The Book in the Renaissance (Yale, 2011).
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The
INVENTION
of NEWS
HOW THE WORLD CAME TO
KNOW ABOUT ITSELF
ANDREW PETTEGREE

The instinct to gather news, to be informed, reaches very deep into human
history — and long before the invention of printing, let alone the spread of
periodical press. The news world of pre-industrial Europe, right through to the
end of the eighteenth century, was a truly multimedia exchange of conversation
and gossip, civic ceremony and celebration, sermons and official proclamations,
and then, in the age of print, pamphlets, edicts, ballots, journals, and the first
news-sheets. Over the four centuries to 1500 the Europeans — and worldwide —
news community grew far beyond the privileged medieval markets. But the basic
principles of news dissemination remained largely the same:
the news must be current and must be trustworthy.

AT LONDON
Published by Yale University Press
To be sold throughout the kingdom
& the rest of the known world.
A HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Fourth Edition

A History of South Africa offers a penetrating exploration of that country’s history, from the earliest known human inhabitation of the region to the present. Lynn Berat updates this classic text with a new chapter chronicling the first presidential term of Mbeki and ending with the celebrations of the centenary of South Africa’s ruling African National Congress in January 2012.

“A history that is both accurate and authentic, written in a delightful literary style.” — Archbishop Desmond Tutu

“Should become the standard general text for South African history. . . . Recommended for college classes and anyone interested in obtaining a historical framework in which to place events occurring in South Africa today.” — Roger B. Beck, History: Reviews of New Books

Spring 2014
210 x 140mm
416 Pages
Rights sold: Eng. Reprint (S. Africa) + Chinese (s.c.)

Leonard Thompson (1916 - 2004) was Charles J. Stille emeritus professor of history at Yale University and director of the former Yale Southern African Research Program.

Lynn Berat is an internationally renowned expert on southern African law and legal history who worked closely with Thompson on the previous editions of A History of South Africa.
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CULTURE AND THE DEATH OF GOD

How to live in a supposedly faithless world threatened by religious fundamentalism? Terry Eagleton, formidable thinker and renowned cultural critic, investigates in this thought-provoking book the contradictions, difficulties, and significance of the modern search for a replacement for God. Engaging with a phenomenally wide range of ideas, issues, and thinkers from the Enlightenment to today, Eagleton discusses the state of religion before and after 9/11, the ironies surrounding Western capitalism’s part in spawning not only secularism but also fundamentalism, and the unsatisfactory surrogates for the Almighty invented in the post-Enlightenment era.

The author reflects on the unique capacities of religion, the possibilities of culture and art as modern paths to salvation, the so-called war on terror’s impact on atheism, and a host of other topics of concern to those who envision a future in which just and compassionate communities thrive. Lucid, stylish, and entertaining in his usual manner, Eagleton presents a brilliant survey of modern thought that also serves as a timely, urgently-needed intervention into our perilous political present.

Terry Eagleton is distinguished professor of literature at the University of Lancaster, and excellence in English distinguished visiting professor at the University of Notre Dame. His most recent books are Reason, Faith and Revolution, On Evil, Why Marx Was Right, The Event of Literature, and How to Read Literature, all published by Yale in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2011 and 2012 respectively.
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Terry Eagleton Culture and the Death of God
For about three thousand years, comedy has applied a welcome humanist perspective to the world’s religious beliefs and practices. From the ancient Greek comedies of Aristophanes, the famous poem by Lucretius, and dialogues of Cicero to early modern and Enlightenment essays and philosophical texts, together with the inherent scepticism about life after death in tragi-comedies by Plautus, Shakespeare, Molière, and nineteenth-century novels by such authors as Dickens and Hugo, the literary critic and historian Alexander Welsh analyses the prevalence of openness of mind and relieving good humour in Western thought. *The Humanist Comedy* concludes with close examination of a post-modern novel by the Nobel Prize winner José Saramago.

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**Scenes From the Comedy**

**Prologue**

**Act One** *Laughter at the Gods in Classical Times*

- **Chapter 1** Old Comedy in Aristophanes’ Hands
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**Act Two** *Humanist Games in Christian Times*

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**Notes**
TAINTED GLORY IN HANDEL’S MESSIAH

The Unsettling History of the World’s Most Beloved Choral Work

Every Easter, audiences across the globe thrill to performances of Handel’s “Hallelujah Chorus,” but they would probably be appalled to learn the full extent of the oratorio’s anti-Judaic message. In this pioneering study, respected musicologist Michael Marissen examines Handel’s masterwork and uncovers a disturbing message of anti-Judaism buried within its joyous celebration of the divinity of the Christ. Discovering previously unidentified historical source materials enabled the author to investigate the circumstances that led to the creation of the Messiah and expose the hateful sentiments masked by magnificent musical artistry—including the famed “Hallelujah Chorus,” which rejoices in the “dashing to pieces” of God’s enemies, among them the “people of Israel.”

Marissen’s fascinating, provocative work offers musical scholars and general readers alike an unsettling new appreciation of one of the world’s best-loved and most widely performed works of religious music.

Michael Marissen is the Daniel Underhill professor of music at Swarthmore College. His books include Lutheranism, Anti-Judaism, and Bach’s St. John Passion (OUP, 1998) and An Introduction to Bach Studies (OUP, 1998).
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The Unsettling History of the World’s Most Beloved Choral Work

Michael Marissen
THE BIGOT

Why Prejudice Persists

Stephen Eric Bronner is a prolific author, activist, and one of America’s leading political thinkers. His new book presents bigotry as a systematic, all encompassing mindset that has a special affinity for right-wing movements. In what will surely prove a seminal study, Bronner explores its appeal, the self-image it justifies, the interests it serves, and its complex connection with modernity. He reveals how prejudice shapes the conspiratorial and paranoid worldview of the true believer, the elitist, and the chauvinist. In the process, it becomes apparent how the bigot hides behind mainstream conservative labels in order to support policies designed to disadvantage the targets of his contempt.

Examining bigotry in its various dimensions—anthropological, historical, psychological, sociological, and political—Professor Bronner illustrates how the bigot’s intense hatred of “the other” is a direct reaction to social progress, liberal values, secularism, and an increasingly complex and diverse world. A sobering look at the bigot in the twenty first century, this volume is essential for making sense of the dangers facing democracy now and in the future.

Stephen Eric Bronner is professor of political science, comparative literature, and German studies at Rutgers University, where he is also director of global relations at the Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights. Among his books are Rosa Luxemburg (Pluto, 1980), Moments of Decision (Routledge, 1992) and Reclaiming the Enlightenment (Columbia, 2004).
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BREAKING DEMOCRACY’S SPELL

In this timely and important work, eminent political theorist John Dunn argues that democracy is not synonymous with good government. The author explores the labyrinthine reality behind the basic concept of democracy, demonstrating how the political system that people in the West generally view as straightforward and obvious is, in fact, deeply unclear and, in many cases, dysfunctional.

Consisting of four thought-provoking lectures, Dunn’s book sketches the path by which democracy became the only form of government with moral legitimacy, analyses the contradictions and pitfalls of modern American democracy, and challenges the academic world to take responsibility for giving the world a more coherent understanding of this widely misrepresented political institution. Suggesting that the supposedly ideal marriage of liberal economics with liberal democracy can neither ensure its continuance nor even address the problems of contemporary life, this courageous analysis attempts to show how we came to be so gripped by democracy’s spell and why we must now learn to break it.

John Dunn, emeritus professor of political theory at King’s College, Cambridge, is one of the three scholars, along with J.G.A. Pocock and Quentin Skinner, credited with having founded the “Cambridge school” of political thought. Among his books are Setting the People Free (Atlantic, 2005), The Cunning of Unreason (Harper Collins, 2000), The Political Thought of John Locke, Western Political Theory in the Face of the Future and Modern Revolutions, published by CUP respectively in 1969, 1979, and 1972.
The Paradox of Harmony

Following a crushing defeat in World War Two, this small, proud country rose like a phoenix from the literal ashes to become a model of modernity and success, for decades Asia’s premier economic giant. Yet it remains a nation hobbled by rigid gender roles, protectionist policies, and a defensive, inflexible corporate system that has helped bring about political and economic stagnation. The unique social cohesion that enabled Japan to cope with adversity and develop swiftly has also encouraged isolationism, given rise to an arrogant and inflexible bureaucracy, and prevented the country from addressing difficult issues. Its culture of hard work—in fact, overwork—is legendary, but a declining population and restrictions on opportunity threaten the nation’s future.

Keiko Hirata and Mark Warschauer have combined thoroughly researched deep analysis with engaging anecdotal material in this vivid and enlightening portrait of modern-day Japan, creating an honest and accessible critique that addresses issues crucial to the nation’s future, from the economy and politics to immigration, education, and the increasing alienation of Japanese youth.

Keiko Hirata is an associate professor in the department of political science at California State University.

Mark Warschauer is professor of education and informatics and associate dean of the School of Education at the University of California, Irvine.
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Chapter 11 Shaking Up Japan
JAPAN
The Paradox of Harmony

Keiko Hirata
Mark Warschauer
THE SPIRIT OF MARY
(The Sacred Literature Series)

Said to be "next to Christ, yet closest to us," the Virgin Mary has been and remains a major figure in world religion. Mary, who carried the Word of God in her very body, is a potent symbol for Christians: by conforming their souls to her likeness, they invite Christ to live within them spiritually. As such, Mary’s spirit has pervaded, and partly constituted, the spirit of Christianity itself.

Contextualising a selection of writings that illustrate Mary’s role in the Christian tradition, Sarah Jane Boss—a leading authority on Mary—shows how the Marian cult, doctrines, and devotion have developed over the centuries, from widely differing cultural backgrounds and from both Eastern and Western churches. Together with Boss’s enlightening and incisive introductions to the texts, this book is a colourful and engaging introduction to the meaning of Mary.

Sarah Jane Boss is director of the Centre for Marian Studies at the University of Roehampton, where she is senior lecturer in theology and religious studies. She is the author of Mary in the New Century Theology series (Continuum, 2004), Empress and Handmaid (Cassell, 2000) and is currently editing The Cambridge Companion to Mary. She has also written many articles on a wide range of Marian topics.
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In this lively and provocative book, Michael Coogan guides readers into the ancient past to examine the iconic Ten Commandments, also known as the Decalogue. How, among all the laws reportedly given on Mount Sinai, did the Ten Commandments become the Ten Commandments? When did that happen? There are several versions of the Decalogue in the Old Testament, so how have different groups determined which is the most authoritative? Why were different versions created?

Coogan discusses the meanings the Ten Commandments had for audiences in biblical times and observes that the form of the ten proscriptions and prohibitions was not fixed—as one would expect since they were purported to have come directly from God—nor were the Commandments always strictly observed. In later times as well, Jews and especially Christians ignored and even rejected some of the prohibitions, although the New Testament clearly acknowledges the special status of the Ten Commandments. Today it is plain that some of the values enshrined in the Decalogue are no longer defensible, such as the ownership of slaves and the labelling of women as men’s property. Yet in line with biblical precedents, the author concludes that while a literal observance of the Ten Commandments is misguided, some of their underlying ideals remain valid in a modern context.
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Cultural Memories of a Young Jesus

Little is known about the early childhood of Jesus Christ. But in the decades after his death, stories began circulating about his origins. One collection of such tales was the so-called Infancy Gospel of Thomas, known in antiquity as the Paidika or “Childhood Deeds” of Jesus. In it, Jesus not only performs miracles while at play (such as turning clay birds into live sparrows) but also gets enmeshed in a series of interpersonal conflicts and curses to death children and teachers who rub him the wrong way.

How would early readers have made sense of this young Jesus? In this highly innovative book, Stephen Davis draws on current theories about how human communities construe the past to answer this question. He then shows how the figure of a young Jesus was later picked up and exploited in the context of medieval Jewish-Christian and Christian-Muslim encounters. Challenging many scholarly assumptions, Davis adds a crucial dimension to the story of how Christian history was created.

Stephen J. Davis, professor of religious studies at Yale University, specialises in the history of ancient and medieval Christianity. His books include *The Cult of St. Thecla* (OUP, 2001), *Be Thou There* and *The Early Coptic Papacy* both published by The American University in Cairo Press, respectively in 2001 and 2004.
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**Appendix C** Jesus and the Birds in St. Martin’s Church, Zillis, Switzerland

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HOW THE BIBLE BECAME HOLY

In this sweeping narrative, leading Biblical scholar Michael Satlow tells the fascinating story of how an ancient collection of obscure Israelite writings became the founding texts of both Judaism and Christianity, considered holy by followers of each faith. Drawing on cutting edge historical and archaeological research, he traces the story of how, when, and why Jews and Christians gradually granted authority to texts that had long lay dormant in a dusty temple archive. The Bible, Satlow maintains, was not the consecrated book it is now until quite late in its history.

He describes how elite scribes in the eighth and seventh centuries BCE began the process that led to the creation of several of our Biblical texts. It was not until these were translated into Greek in Egypt in the second century BCE, however, that some Jews began to see them as culturally authoritative, comparable to Homer’s works in contemporary Greek society. Then, in the first century BCE in Israel, political machinations resulted in the Sadducees assigning legal power to the writings. We see how the world Jesus was born into was largely Biblically illiterate and how he knew very little about the texts upon which his apostles would base his spiritual leadership.

Michael Satlow is currently professor of religious studies and Judaic studies at Brown University. His publications include Tasting the Dish (Brown Judaic Studies, 1995), Jewish Marriage in Antiquity (Princeton, 2001) and Creating Judaism (Columbia, 2006).

Spring 2014
234 x 156mm
320 Pages
15 b/w illus.
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MADNESS AND MEMORY

The Discovery of Prions--A New Biological Principle of Disease

In 1997, Stanley B. Prusiner received a Nobel Prize, the world’s most prestigious award for achievement in physiology or medicine. That he was the sole recipient of the award for the year was entirely appropriate, for his struggle to identify the agent responsible for ravaging the brains of animals suffering from scrapie and mad-cow disease, and of humans with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, had been waged largely alone and in some cases in the face of great disagreement.

In this book, Prusiner tells the remarkable story of his discovery of prions—infectious proteins that replicate and cause disease but surprisingly contain no genetic material—and reveals how superb and meticulous science is actually practised using talented teams of researchers who persevere. He recounts the frustrations and rewards of years of research and offers fascinating portraits of his peers as they raced to discover the causes of fatal brain diseases. Prusiner’s hypothesis, once considered heresy, now stands as accepted science and the basis for developing diagnoses and eventual cures. He closes with a meditation on the legacy of his discovery: what will it take to cure Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, Lou Gehrig’s and other devastating diseases of the brain?

Stanley B. Prusiner is director of the Institute for Neurodegenerative Diseases and professor of neurology at the University of California, San Francisco. Editor of 12 books and author of over 350 research articles, Dr. Prusiner’s contributions to scientific research are internationally recognised. He is the recipient of numerous prizes, including the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1997).
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Professor Ramamurti Shankar, a well-known physicist and contagiously enthusiastic educator, was among the first to offer a course through the innovative Open Yale Course programme. His popular online video lectures on introductory physics have been viewed over a million times. In this concise and self-contained book based on his online Yale course, Shankar explains the fundamental concepts of physics from Galileo’s and Newton’s discoveries to the twentieth-century’s revolutionary ideas on relativity and quantum mechanics.

The book begins at the simplest level, develops the basics, and reinforces fundamentals, ensuring a solid foundation in the principles and methods of physics. It provides an ideal introduction for college-level students of physics, chemistry, and engineering, for motivated AP Physics students, and for general readers interested in advances in the sciences.

Ramamurti Shankar is John Randolph Huffman professor of physics at Yale University. He is dedicated to teaching and has written two books: Principles of Quantum Mechanics and Basic Training in Mathematics both published by Plenum, in 1980 and in 1995 respectively.
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fundamentals of physics
mechanics, relativity, and thermodynamics

How do we infer the laws of nature from experiment?
How well can we describe physical reality in the language of mathematics?

RAMAMURTI SHANKAR

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DOES ALTRUISM EXIST?

(Foundational Questions in Science Series)

David Sloan Wilson, one of the world’s leading evolutionists, addresses a question that has puzzled philosophers, psychologists, and evolutionary biologists for centuries: does altruism exist naturally among the Earth’s creatures?

The key to understanding the existence of altruism, Wilson argues, is by understanding the role it plays in the social organisation of groups. Groups that function like organisms indubitably exist, and organisms evolved from groups. Evolutionists largely agree on how functionally organised groups evolve, ending decades of controversy, but the resolution casts altruism in a new light: altruism exists but shouldn’t necessarily occupy centre stage in our understanding of social behaviour.

After laying a general theoretical foundation, Wilson surveys altruism and group-level functional organisation in our own species—in religion, in economics, and in the rest of everyday life. He shows that altruism is not categorically good and can have pathological consequences. Finally, he shows how a social theory that goes beyond altruism by focusing on group function can help to improve the human condition in a practical sense.

David Sloan Wilson is president of the Evolution Institute and SUNY distinguished professor of biology and anthropology at the University of Binghamton. His books include Darwin’s Cathedral (University of Chicago, 2002), Evolution for Everyone (Random House, 2007) and The Neighborhood Project (Hachette, 2011).
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